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THE PROSPECTS OF EUROPE.

"ORDER" reigns in Paris. The sword and the cannon have superseded all other modes of government among our polite and versatile neighbours. An iron tyranny, without parallel in European history, has succeeded to the conflict of opinion which has raged since February, 1848. Liberty is defunct. Fraternity has no representative between Boulogne and Marseilles, unless a fierce dragoon with a sword at the throat of an unoffending citizen can be deemed its personification. Equality, it is true, exists, but it is an equality of degradation. High perched in his impenetrable coolness, the Dictator of France looks down upon a whole nation, wherein he can recognise but two classes—an army which is his instrument of coercion, and a multitude which it is his pleasure or his necessity to coerce. Until the votes of the people give something like a legal sanction to the existence of the *de facto* Government, martial law will be the only law throughout France. All other law is superseded; and neither opinion, nor property, nor life has any chance of existence if it presume to thwart the wishes and designs of the new Autocrat.

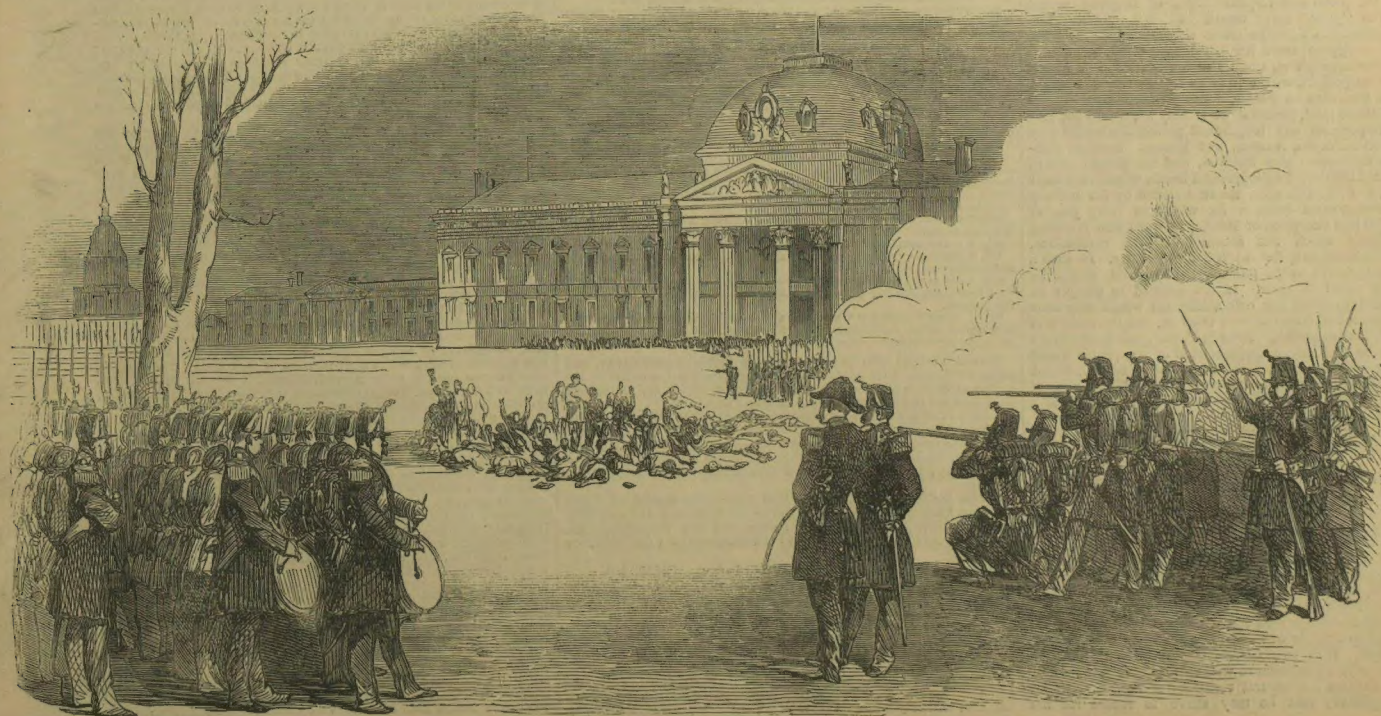
We state the fact thus broadly, because, in considering the very serious question of its result upon Europe and upon ourselves, it is necessary that the true position of affairs among our neighbours should be clearly understood and acknowledged. The revolution wrought by the unconquerable energy and adamant sword of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is a marvellous but most indubitable "great fact." He is the absolute lord and master, for the time being, of the destinies of France. The elections that close this day, of which we shall not know the details for some time, cannot possibly alter the position. The French have no liberty of choice: Louis Napoleon is before them; and if they did not please to accept him by their votes, they would be compelled to endure him by another and equally effective process. He is the most illustrious and powerful *pis aller* of whom we have any record in history or experience. Even those who hate him are compelled to give him their suffrage, lest in opposing him they should prepare the way for calamities which are more dreadful than the worst they can conjure before their minds as likely to result from a military despotism. "Better," they say, "a strait jacket than a total collapse. Better even the treadwheel and the



DRAGOON, WITH HAY AND PROVISIONS FOR THE NIGHT.



CHASSEUR DE VINCENNES



THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—TROOPS SHOOTING INSURGENTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

silent system than a gangrenous dissolution of the whole body politic.

Such being the feeling among the French themselves—of which the able letter of the Count de Montalembert is a remarkable and significant proof—it is useless for public writers in another country to discuss any longer the real or supposed necessities of the case, or to waste their time in any further criticism of the manner in which the revolution was wrought. The thing, it appears, had to be done—and it was done. The wheel has turned, as it has turned before; but out of the abuse of liberty by a people, loving liberty but not comprehending it, has sprung a military tyranny. It is nothing but the old story—the often-predicted and precalculated result. As things were in former times, so are they now. Like beggars like, the politics, shifting and changeable as they may appear to those who take a too close view of them, are as certain as algebra, when the tale is called in to be the commentary upon the present, and when the mind is enabled to grasp, not simply the events of to-day, but the causes which have been combining to produce them for generations or for centuries.

Taking the new revolution as it stands, and as it is likely to stand, and dismissing from our minds all further concern about the motives which produced it, or upon the manner in which it was wrought, it is of the most serious consequences to us, the nearest neighbours of France, to know how it is likely to affect France in her relations with the rest of Europe and with ourselves. The success of M. Bonaparte takes France out of the alliance and brotherhood of constitutional states. At the present moment liberty is crushed among the whole of the greatest and most powerful nations of the Continent. Belgium, that enjoys freedom of opinion under a wise King, is so weak that her independence is already threatened by the French. In obedience to despotic commands, which she does not deem it prudent to resist, she has refused a refuge within her territories to the fugitives and exiles from France who have been driven out by recent events; and Switzerland, still weaker, has submitted to the same humiliation at the same hands. The bayonet is lord of the ascendant. The four most powerful chiefs in Europe have among them an army ready for the field of upwards of one million and a half of men. Russia, Austria, Prussia, and France, those military and absolutist states, will not tolerate, one more than the other, the expression of a free opinion, or acknowledge any right in the industrious multitudes, by the spoliation and tyrannous taxation of whom they are alone enabled to support those fearful armaments, to have the slightest voice in the management of their own affairs. Will France, identical in her new principles of government with these states, join their league? Or will she play the absolutist for her own purposes at home, without making common cause with them in their efforts to crush constitutional liberty in other parts of Europe? These are the questions which profoundly move the minds of all thinking men at the present time. They deeply affect the English people, and deserve to be considered under every possible aspect.

In the first place, as we stated last week, it may turn out to be the policy of the new Autocrat of France to hold aloof from the other Autocrats of Europe—to be a tyrant at home, but with the hope of aggrandisement at the expense of his neighbours, to play the part of the apostle of freedom abroad. In this case what would result? *Bella, horrida bella!* Italy and Switzerland, if not Belgium, would be the points on which aggression would be made, and Europe would be involved in a war, in which, although such sovereigns as the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Austria, and the Czar might be arrayed against France, France might reckon on the temporary support of the sorely deluded, defrauded, and insulted Germans, and of the still more cruelly oppressed Italians and Hungarians. This would be the great war of principles, foreseen by the most eminent statesmen and philosophers half a century ago, but of which no human sagacity could estimate the frightful cost, or the more frightful duration. Let us hope that so dreadful a calamity may be averted.

In the second place, M. Louis Napoleon, admitted into the circle of absolutism, and acting in a manner that must have given the greatest satisfaction to the powerful sovereigns whose policy he has adopted, may ally himself more intimately with them, and make common cause with them against the liberties of Europe. In that case, England will be the only representative of constitutional principles and rational freedom in this hemisphere; and, as England is exposed to the rancorous reminiscences of the war that closed with Waterloo—reminiscences which unhappily a large portion of the dominant military classes in France make it a point of almost religious duty to keep constantly before their minds—it is not likely, if such a league were once formed, that England would long escape the hostilities of states against whose oppressions and exactions her own form of government would be not only a continual protest, but among whose populations it would be a ceaseless incentive to imitation. Should such a combination take place, the perils and responsibilities of England would be great. But great also would be her allies. She would not be allowed to fight the battle single-handed. Did her own pith and energy not stand her in sufficient stead, had she no allies in the other hemisphere, who, in such a cause and to gain a voice in European politics, would rush to her rescue, she would have the aid of several more potent, if not invincible, auxiliaries in Europe. Russian gold, plentiful as it may be, would not prevent or even postpone for any lengthened period the bankruptcy that would involve Prussia, Austria, and France. Soldiers without pay would degenerate into banditti, and the people, who in such a world would lift their long-oppressed heads, would read their rulers a lesson, and establish upon the ruin caused by the military system the constitutional freedom for which in every part of Europe, with the sole exception of Russia, they are now yearning with an intensity which has shown itself in revolutions, and attempted revolutions, for the last half-century. In such a contingency the course to be pursued by England might be painful, but it would be clear. If not allowed to prosper in her own way, and to mind her own affairs, she would only have to hoist the standard of constitutional freedom, and the nations of the earth would flock around it. Even in France, that loves liberty so fondly but so foolishly, a large section of the people would take heart of grace once more, and, in spite of Waterloo, would endeavour—possibly not without success—to cast off the yoke of the last of tyrants, and try once again the feasibility of a moderate, or perhaps immoderate, Republic.

But this, also, would be the great war of principles, fought, it is true, under a nobler and holier standard than could be raised by the ambition of a Bonaparte, or by the desire of national aggrandisement which may animate the French; but it would, nevertheless, be a deplorable war to be engaged in—a war that would desolate the world for a generation, and entail sacrifices unparalleled in history. England most assuredly has every motive to avoid being involved in it.

But there is a third solution of the difficulties of Europe. Although despotism supported by a soldiery must give its soldiers something to do, it is possible that M. Louis Napoleon may have a sincere desire to make his name illustrious for evermore, by re-consolidating the liberties which he has temporarily overthrown, and by building up a fabric of material glory and prosperity for the French people. It is possible that, feeling himself secure, he may endeavour to be a statesman as well as a soldier; that he may do his best to develop the natural resources of France, hitherto too much neglected; that he may strive to secure for her

ingenious artisans a fair free field for the exercise of their skill and industry; that he may think it his paramount duty to make France wealthy, to extend her manufactures, her railways, and her trade; and that, instead of looking for aggrandisement of territory, or influence at the expense of Europe, he may employ and reward a portion of his armies in other quarters, and turn the tide of his arms against the semi-barbarous nations of the Mediterranean seaboard. Africa, where France has already secured a permanent footing. The recent attack upon Salee, and the remembrance of Mogador, and the pride attached to it in the minds of the French, show where the safety-valve lies. The development of French industry and trade, the gradual relaxation of the existing tyranny, the restoration of the liberty of the press, peace with Europe, and a quarrel with the Emperor of Morocco, would, to use a phrase that our Gallic neighbours understand, be an excellent *partie*. As far as Europe is concerned, it would be unexceptionable.

We have thus briefly sketched some of the most obvious dangers to England and to Europe resulting from the singular turn which events have taken in France, and pointed out some of the solutions which are not improbable. We have, perhaps, attributed more stability to the throne or chair (whichever it may be) of M. Louis Napoleon than it will attain; but the chances for the present are so decidedly in his favour, that any speculations founded upon the overthrow of his power would be irrelevant. Among many contingencies we ought most certainly not to forget, that after all Louis Napoleon may prove himself as wise as he has been bold; that his first perjury may be his last, and that he may desire to retain, by his justice, and his moderation, what he has conquered by his daring. We fear, however, that this is hoping too much.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE three illustrations upon the preceding page have been sketched by our Artiste in Paris during the recent conflict.

Two of the Engravings portray specimens of the soldiery who were actively engaged in executing the cruel decrees of the Dictator of France. The third Engraving presents a sad episode in this frightful drama; the incidents of which are thus related by the special correspondent of the Observer.

Mr. ——— a wealthy trader, assures me that on Saturday last (Dec. 6), about ten at night, five companies of infantry, preceded by 50 of the secret police, appeared in the Rue de Constantine, where they arrested all the men they found in their apartments, to the number of 250. This street leads up to the Rue St. Dennis, and the appearance of the military and police in the neighbourhood, with the consequent spreading of their viols, spread dismay among the workmen of the alarmed district. The result was that some three hundred left their homes, and darted through the streets like hunted hares. To provide for such an attempt at escape the transverse streets were well posted with infantry and cavalry, and every one who fell into the hands of the various guards. Those who resisted being captured were shot upon the spot, and the bodies rapidly carried away, while the remainder were led before the court-martial, and, being deemed dangerous characters, were shot at midnight in the Champ de Mars, the sounds of the musketry being heard for about two hours, varied by brief intervals of cessation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the necessarily provisional character of the Government of France since the *coup d'état*, until the universal suffrage of the nation on Sunday next (to-morrow) confirms or rejects the assumption, on a new basis, of the chief power of the State; by Louis Napoleon, the Executive does not in any way stay its hand, but proceeds daily with the most active and various measures in the form of decrees, which are issued by the President and his Ministers, apparently under the firm and certain conviction that a large majority of the French people will vote in the affirmative on the proposition submitted to them, whether Louis Napoleon shall be, for the ten next years to come, supreme and irremovable ruler of the nation, with powers to frame a new Constitution—yes or no.

Amongst those decrees the principal are—

1st. A decree which definitively constitutes the new Consultative Commission. It is composed of 78 names: amongst them are those of Count d'Artois, Governor of the Bank of France; Baroche and F. Barrot, former Ministers; Barthe, Minister of Justice under Louis Philippe, and now President of the Cour des Comptes; M. Bousset (Scipion), Bailan, Currier, ex-Prefect of Police; Chabir d'Estange, Drouyn de Lhuys, Damas, and Lacrosse, former Ministers; De Montalembert, De Mortemart, De Monchy, Noailles; Odier, ex-Prefect of France and Comptroller of the Bank; De Parieu, Kusner, and Schneider, former Ministers; De Saur d'Arques, Seydoux, De Thoury, De Montier; Tropoling, President of the Court of Appeal; Vaisseau, former Minister; De Wagram; Generals Baracazy d'Hilliers, Prevail, De Castellane, Marshal Exelmans, Generals De Grammont, De Grouchy, D'Alton-Puissot, De la Hitte, Magnan, Admiral Cécille, &c. The Commission begins to meet on the 23rd inst. to count the votes of the President, and the President, in pursuance of the law of 24 inst. The Secretaries-General of the late Council of State and National Assembly are appointed to the same offices in the present Commission.

2d. A decree appointing a section, to be known by the name of the Administrative Section, to fulfil the functions assigned to the Consultative Commission by Art. 3 of the decree of December 11. The Administrative Section is to be presided over by M. Baroche, the Vice-President, and is to enter immediately on its functions. A decision of the Minister of Justice is to divide the section into committees corresponding to the different ministerial departments. The whole number of members in the section, independently of M. Baroche, is 26.

3d. Another decree enacts that the matters to be submitted to the "Section d'Administration" of the Consultative Commission shall be—the projects of regulations of public administration, and of decrees on the registration of bulls and other acts of the Holy See proceeding against ecclesiastical authorities for abuse of power; authorisation of religious congregations, and the verification of their statutes; authorisation of proceedings against agents of the Government, naturalisations, maritime captures; the creation of trials of commerce, of *tribunaux de commerce*; concession of portions of the domain of the State and concessions of mines; the authorisation of *sociétés anonymes* and *tonnes*, the establishment of departmental roads, canals, branch railways, &c. Certain other matters are to be submitted to committees.

4th. A decree dissolving the 6th legion of the National Guard of Paris. The reason assigned for this step is, not that the inhabitants of the district of Paris corresponding with the 6th legion sympathise with the enemies of order, but that they are placed in a most difficult position from the nature of their streets, which prevent the President, in the event of any assembly, and expose them to the danger of being disarmed separately.

5th. A decree declaring the departments of the Jura, Aveyron, and Vaucluse in a state of siege.

6th. A decree constituting a board of health for the city of Paris.

7th. A decree for raising funds to build a Bourse or Exchange at Marseilles, and for other improvements in that city.

8th. A decree establishing pensions for old soldiers of the first Republic and the Empire, and opening a credit of 2,700,000 francs on the budget of 1852 for that purpose.

9th. A decree declaring the cessation of the extraordinary missions confided to M. Duval in the eight departments of Brittany and Vendée; and to M. Carlier in the three departments of the Centre; and to M. Berard in the Somme.

Several changes also are made among judicial functionaries, and numerous decrees have appeared conferring promotions or orders in the Legion of Honour on persons who distinguished themselves during the late Revolution of 1848. Admiral Dabouville is promoted to the grade of Grand Officer, three captains to the grade of Commander in the Order, four persons to the grade of Officer, and 21 to that of Knight. There is also decreed, principally for the army, so large a number of promotions in the Legion of Honour, that the names fill seven columns of the *Moniteur*; 12 persons are named Commanders, 35 Officers, and 286 Knights.

Whilst legislation by decree is thus extensively carried on, Louis Napoleon finds time, it is said, to devote eight hours a day with MM. Rouher, Baroche, and Tropoling, to framing his new Constitution, the chief features of which, according to the correspondent of the *Times*, are as follows:—

A Council of State to be entirely named by the President of the Republic. The Senate to be composed of 80 members, of whom 41 will be named by the President, and by the Council-General, from a list of candidates made out by the Executive Power.

The Legislative Corps to be named by universal suffrage, but after the following manner:—A *certain* to take place, at the commune, for the nomination of an elector for each commune, and the communal electors thus chosen by universal suffrage, and amounting to 35,000 in number, to finally name 500 representatives. From that list of 500 members, the President of the Republic to select 250 representatives wherewith to form the Legislative Corps. The President of the Republic to be elected for ten years, with the title of Regent of the Republic; to be responsible, but not to be subjected to impeachments directly by

the Legislative Corps; the people alone to have the power of expressing its opinion on the Executive Power by naming, three times consecutively, a Legislative Corps whose refusal of the Budget shall be considered as the condemnation of the policy of the Regent; and the result of such condemnation to be the retirement of the Regent from power. The press to be free, but not to be allowed to call in question matters relating to religion, the rights of property, and the organisation of society as established and recognised by the order of the land. Each session of the Chamber to be for six months at the utmost. Clauses of a less general kind may be appended for the abolition of the most unpopular of the impost, viz., the *octroi* duties and the tax on spirituous liquors. In a word, the new Constitution to be—with some modifications rendered necessary by the progress and changes that have occurred since then—the reproduction, or rather the imitation, of that of the year VIII, and which, with some differences, is the system explained by the President in his work entitled "*Les idées législatives*."

With respect to the votes of the various political parties at the ensuing Presidential election, the ultra-Democrats are so disorganised that it is impossible to ascertain whether they will vote or not, and the Legitimists are divided on the matter. One of their chief leaders, M. de Montalembert, has published a letter in the *Univers*, in reply to numerous applications made to him for advice as to what course to follow at the election. M. de Montalembert examines each of the three paths open to the elector. A negative vote, he declares, would be an encouragement to anarchy, an absolution of its frightful excesses; abstention, cowardice, as long as the demagogic monster roars; and he arrives at the conclusion that an affirmative vote is the only one worthy of a good citizen and a good Christian. On the other hand, MM. de Vismes, Sauvage, Barthélemy, and other members of the Legitimist committee, have declared that they will vote against the President, and manuscript circulars in that sense have been sent to different parts of the country. It is, nevertheless, pretty certain that a vast number of votes will be obtained by Louis Napoleon, simply because his election is the only alternative from anarchy. The *Sicile* was suspended for a day, because of its urging the Democrats to vote.

The following protest against the late *coup d'état* has been published by M. Larochejacquelin, the leader of one section of the French Legitimists:—

TO THE FRENCH NATION.

An act whose results are incalculable has just been perpetrated. The Constitution is overthrown, the National Assembly unlawfully dissolved by the executive power, the freedom of a great number of representatives violated, and a *certain* of the Republic set up in the place of the Republic. A plot has been devised to raise my voice, and call on France to put an end to the succession of adventures who dishonour her; then might we save France and these principles without which no nation can be truly great. But my endeavours were misunderstood and thwarted. Since this appeal to the nation, as it is made by M. Bonaparte, is altogether wanting in those emotions and feelings which alone can ensure the honour, freedom, and truth of an appeal to the people, I protest, with all the energy of my conviction, against that act, and the illegal proceedings by which it is accompanied. Personal preference and compulsion are alike employed to give a peculiar direction to the expression of the national will in a manner which wounds every conscience, and must arouse the indignation of every free man. The constitutional prerogatives which M. Bonaparte, under the hollow pretext of a delegation, usurps, would hurt us once more in an inconceivable confusion. The limit of my protest cannot have come to the end of the world. The principles of the national sovereignty, I must loudly protest, even if I stand alone, against the present violation of this principle. May my sad forebodings for my native country not be realised. May France see at length that her help lies in her own hands, and that in a republic no one has the right to dispose of the destinies of the land except according to the free and full expression of the public will.

On the subject of the alleged plot of certain members of the extinct National Assembly to depose Louis Napoleon, in case the Assembly had passed the project of the questors to place an army at their disposal, which was submitted to the House immediately after the recess, and a few days prior to the *coup d'état*, the *Constitutionnel* publishes some papers found in the apartments of M. Bazé, one of the questors, and which, it is stated, not only a plot of the kind existed, but that all measures proper for its successful issue had most carefully been taken. The seizure of these papers, says the *Constitutionnel*, rendered evident the existence of a plot. In fact, all the decrees relative to direct requisition were ready; there were seized not only the minutes, but all the copies and other documents necessary to be given to the proper quarter; all this was done unknown to M. Bazé, but the papers, nevertheless, lay in the presidential cabinet. The first decree, that which confided to a General-in-Chief the command of the troops charged to protect the National Assembly, is as follows:—

The President of the National Assembly, considering Art. 32 of the Constitution, which says, "The Assembly determines the place of its sittings, it fixes the number of the military force necessary for its safety, and disposes of it." Considering Art. 112 of the regulations of the Assembly, which says, "The President is charged with the internal and external order of the National Assembly." To this effect he exercises, in the name of the Assembly, the right confided to the legislative power by Art. 32 of the Constitution to fix the number of the military forces necessary for its safety, and to dispose of them.

Orders M.—to immediately take the command of all the forces, both army and National Guard, stationed in the first military division, in order to guarantee the safety of the National Assembly.

Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the —

The second decree is as follows:—

The President of the National Assembly, considering Art. 32 of the Constitution and 112 of the regulations—Orders every General and every Commander of a corps of the National Guard, stationed in the first military division, to obey the order of General —, charged to guarantee the safety of the National Assembly.

Given at the Palace of the National Assembly, the —

M. Bazé, and the other persons implicated in this affair, are to be brought to trial immediately.

The aged General Harpae and General Vaillant have been nominated Marshals of France. M. Vaillant is an officer of engineers, and was second in command at the siege of Rome; and it is set forth in the *Moniteur*, that it was principally owing to his talents the Roman expedition was successful, and therefore it is he is raised to the highest rank in the French army. This was done to insult General Oudinot, who had had the chief command at Rome, and on whom Louis Napoleon thus takes revenge for having allowed himself to be nominated to the Command-in-Chief of the (non-existent) Parliamentary army, by the fraction of the National Assembly which met at the *mairie* of the 10th arrondissement on the morning of the *coup d'état*.

General Oudinot has written an extremely energetic letter to the Minister of War, in which he expresses his indignation at the insult thus cast on him in the motives alleged by the Government for the promotion of General Vaillant. He has also written a letter to the Pope on the subject. The General, as well as General Lauriston, has been released from the fortress of Mont Valérien, and the former is confined since the 4th instant. The following representatives who were confined at Vincennes, Mazas, and Mont Valérien have also been set at liberty:—MM. Arnould (du Var), Eugène Sue, Ceyras, Charlot, Charbonneau, Chaneat, Crémieux, Jules de Lasterie, Lagarde, Thimier, la Rosière, Nettement, Hennequin, Gavaret, Guittier, and Kestner.

MM. Créon and Duvergier de Hauranne are still confined at Vincennes, and MM. Pascal Duprat, Picaud, Anthony Thourout, Latrade, Emile Péan, Renaud, and Besse at Mont Valérien.

Of the prisoners at Ham, General Cavaignac has been set at liberty. Nothing has been discovered to indicate that he had taken part in any plot, conspiracy, or intrigue against Louis Napoleon, and his arrest is now declared to have been a mere measure of precaution. The Generals, who are on the point of being married, intends, it is said, proceeding to Paris with his bride. The grandfather of the future Madame Cavaignac, M. Odier, ex-Peer of France, Comptroller of the Accounts, and one of the members of the "Consultative Commission" just named by the President. Nothing is said about the release of Changarnier and Lamoricière. They will probably be kept in prison for some time longer, the well-known hostility of the former to Louis Napoleon, and the fiery and unscrupulous character of the latter, rendering it inconvenient to have them at large upon the French soil.

On Tuesday, the anniversary of the transfer of the remains of the Emperor to the Invalides, the annual banquet of the old officers of the Imperial Guard took place at the *Frères Provençaux*. Marshal Exelmans presided; and among the other officers present were Generals Peuty, Solhame, Magnan, Gentil, Lafontaine, Montmarie, Herbillon, Chatry-Lafosse, &c. At the dessert, after the usual first toast, "To the memory of the Emperor," had been drunk, Marshal Exelmans, after warmly expressing his admiration of the eminent character of the President of the Republic, proposed the following toast, "Glory and gratitude to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the saviour of the country and of civilisation." The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm, amidst repeated cries of "*Vive le Président de la République!*" "*Vive le Prince Louis Napoleon!*" General Peuty, the vice-president, then gave "*À l'Armée*," which he introduced by a short review of the services of the army. The toast was drunk amidst loud cries of "*Vive l'armée!*" "*Vive le Général Ma-*

gnant." In reply to this compliment, General Magnan said, "No, my comrades, I have done nothing more than my duty. It is not to me that these praises are due, but to the brave soldiers who have supported so much fatigue, and who, by their devotedness to the cause of order, have deserved well of their country." Dec. 2d was fixed on for the day of meeting next year.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to the prefects, with orders to enforce the decrees of transportation rigorously against convicts who have broken their ban, and persons convicted of affiliation to secret societies.

A circular to the prefects orders the dissolution of all doubtful corps of National Guards.

The accounts from the provinces represent the lately-disturbed districts as restored to tranquillity.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 6th inst. They are chiefly taken up with the opening proceedings in Congress, and the President's annual message, which is a document of the usual prolixity of such state papers.

M. Kosuth and suite arrived at New York on the 8th, and landed on the following day amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the multitude gathered together to witness his disembarkation. Several congratulatory addresses were soon afterwards presented to him, to which he briefly replied, apologising for his brevity from the indisposition under which he was labouring.

Congress (the thirty-second session) was opened at the Capitol in Washington, on Monday, the 1st inst. The present state of parties in both Houses is as follows:—The Senate consists of—Democrats, 34; Whigs, 24; Free-soilers, 3; vacancy, 1; total, 62. The House of Representatives—Democrats, 118; Whigs, 90.

Notice of several important bills was given immediately on the formation of the House in the Senate, one being for a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific—another for a reduction in newspaper postage; another for a line of steam-ships from California to China. Notice of a motion was given relative to the reception of Kosuth; and also of a formal resolution expressing the sympathy of Congress for Smith O'Brien, Maguire, and their immediate associates, authorising the President to open a correspondence with her Majesty's Ministers appealing to the magnanimity of the British nation for the liberation of the prisoners, and concluding with an offer to receive them upon the hospitable shores of the United States.

The President's Message was read on the 3d. Its various topics are comprised under the following heads: viz. Cuba; the right of search; the Spanish question, and foreign relations generally, including reciprocal trade with Canada, Oregon, the Turkish Government and Kosuth; the Sandwich Islands, Mexico, the Tehuantepec Railway, Nicaragua; the finances; the tariff; Agricultural survey; establishment of an agricultural bureau; aboriginal tribes; the census; bounty lands; harbour and lake improvements; departments of war and navy; the Post-office; and miscellaneous questions. These various and numerous subjects are treated of at such length, that the message occupied seven closely-printed newspaper columns; but the main features of the message, as far as regards the matters of interest to European readers, can be presented in a very small compass.

The President begins with congratulations on the maintenance of peace abroad and of domestic harmony and prosperity at home, and then proceeds to review the affairs of the Cuban invasion. He complains that certain Cubans resident in the United States have a second time made that country the scene for the equipment of military expeditions against the possessions of her Spanish Majesty. Too severe a judgment cannot be passed upon those who by fraudulent representations led those young men into peril and disgrace. Though the invaders had forfeited the protection of their country, no proper efforts had been made by the authorities to obtain the release of those now in confinement, for the sake of their families and friends. The policy of neutrality and non-intervention with foreign states is recommended, the true mission of the American Government being, he says, "not to propagate our opinions, to impose upon other countries our form of government by artifices of force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the benefits of the free press." He then refers to the correspondence on the Cuban affair with England and France, which he submits to Congress. That correspondence maintains the principle, on the part of the United States, that, in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it and those on board of it will find their protection in the flag that is over them. No American vessel can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board; nor can there be allowed any search by the vessels of other foreign nations over American vessels on the coast of the United States or seas adjacent thereto.

The measures which led to the liberation of Kosuth, and the acknowledgments of the Hungarian chief for the success of those measures, are briefly and rather coldly alluded to; and "it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner General Kosuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated."

Government was exercising itself to bring to completion the arrangements in regard to the Tehuantepec Railroad.

With respect to the finances, it is stated that the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$2,312,978 87 dollars, which, with the balance in hand at the commencement, made the means of the Treasury for the year \$8,917,234 38 dollars, against an expenditure of 48,008,878 66 dollars. The public debt, exclusive of stock authorised to be issued for Texas, was \$2,850,355 36 dollars. The expenditure is estimated at \$28,922,921 dollars, of which succeeded 128 dollars in for ordinary purposes of Government, and 9,491,101 11 dollars for the purposes consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico. It is estimated that there will be an unappropriated balance of 20,366,443 90 dollars in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1852, to 362,673 31 dollars public debt on the 1st of July following.

The exports and imports of the country are then reviewed, and conclusions unfavourable to free trade are drawn; specific duties, and a revision of the tariff are, therefore, recommended, and protection advocated.

The miscellaneous questions may be grouped as follows:—An agricultural bureau is put forward as a requisite. Census returns had been completed in all the States except California. A river and harbour improvement bill is projected. The army required to be increased, owing to the Indian outrages on the Mexican frontier. An extra allowance of money for Grinnell's expedition in search of Franklin is approved of; also the formation of a navy yard at California. A commission to settle the private claims against Government is wanted. The fugitive slave bill is discussed, and a determination to persevere in enforcing its provisions is announced.

The reports of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior are issued. They are also voluminous documents.

With respect to the general news, we learn from Texas, under date the 21st ult., that Colonel Rogers has at length succeeded in driving a treaty with the Comanche Indians. Colonel Rogers recovered twenty-seven white captives from the Comanches, who had been in bondage for some time.

From California there are accounts to the 1st of November. The mines were very productive, 2,300,000 lbs. in gold dust being brought by this arrival. Much progress was being made in agriculture, and the Province was generally prosperous. In political matters we find a notice of the proceedings of a convention assembled to consider the propriety of dividing California into two states, southern and northern. The language of a large number of the speakers would leave no doubt as to the final issue to which this division tends. The establishment of a new slave state is manifestly the aim of at least some of the promoters of this scheme.

Expeditions were fitting out for the Sandwich Islands. It was understood that these expeditions would take possession of the islands, and hold them either in their own right for ever, or have them annexed to the United States. The *Gannet* and the *Fremont* were the vessels which had already sailed on the expedition, which would number about 60 men.

Some reported cruelties of Messrs. Waterman and Douglas, captain and mate of the clipper *Challenge*, to the seamen on the voyage, had caused the most angry excitement at San Francisco, and they narrowly escaped being lynched by the mob.

The United States steamer *Prometheus*, on leaving the harbour of San Juan, on the 21st November, was fired into twice by the British brig of war *Espresso*, and compelled to return to her anchorage, and pay certain disputed port dues to the owners and authorities of the Mosquito territory. Much angry feeling had been manifested by the United States subjects in the matter, and by this mail despatches have come from the American Government to its Minister in London, having for object the demand of an immediate explanation of the circumstances connected with the affair.

CANADA.

The parliamentary elections for Upper Canada were appointed for the 10th of December—some few sooner and some later. It is thought the Reformers are likely to return a majority of thirty members to the new House in both sections of the province.

The religious denominations of the members of the new Cabinet are thus stated:—Messrs. Caron, Morin, Tache, and Drummond, Roman Catholic; J. H. Morris, Church of Scotland; Messrs. Hincks and Young, Unitarians; Dr. Rolph, Congregationalist; Mr. Richards, not known. Of the Solicitors-General, one is Roman Catholic, Mr. Chauveau; and the other, Mr. J. Ross, Episcopalian.

Much satisfaction was expressed by the Canadian press at the great success of Canada at the Industrial Exhibition. The number of medals and prizes that Canada has gained is ten times greater in proportion than the United States.

INDIA.

The intelligence from India this week is more varied and interesting than any we have had by the last three or four mails. The dates are—Bombay, Nov. 17; Calcutta, Nov. 7.

Sir Colin Campbell quitted Peshawar on the 25th of October, in command of a force of nearly 3000 men, for the town of Mieshee, inhabited by the Mowunds, an Afghan tribe, from whom our outposts had received considerable annoyance, and the Peshawar merchants and traders who supplied the troops with food had suffered pillage and violence. The force consisted of the 54th company 1st battalion Artillery, with No. 17 light field battery, the 24th company Sappers and Miners, the 2d Irregular Cavalry, two companies of the Guide Corps, two companies each of her Majesty's 61st and 98th Foot, including the light company of each regiment; the 68th or Gorkha corps, and a wing of the 71st Native Infantry. This force reached Mieshee on the 27th, when they found it evacuated, the people having fled it on our approach. They fired on the main body of the army, but our people suffered no harm therefrom, their shot falling far short of our camp. The Peshawar Pindars, Behindad Khan was blown up by large stores of corn which had been laid up for the Mowunds for winter provisions were set fire to, and their goods and chattels thrown into the river.

In the Dehra Ismail Khan district an outpost of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, consisting of 20 men, had been surprised by 300 Sheorana only by the timely arrival of reinforcement of 30 of the mounted police corps. The enemy then retired.

Dost Mahomed's death has not been confirmed. The last accounts from Cabool represent him to have been very unwell, but the old warrior was likely to survive some time longer.

The pecuniary difficulties between the Indian Government and the Nizam have at length been finally settled. His Minister some months ago paid over £40,000 of the sum due, and the remainder was promised by the beginning of the month of November. He found it impossible to perform from his own resources, but the Nizam has been persuaded to pay a further sum of £40,000 from his private treasury.

Her Majesty's steamer *For* had been ordered to Rangoon, in the Burmese Empire, to demand satisfaction for injuries done to English merchants by the Burmese Governor of the place.

The ships *Bengalee* and *Scourfield* were lost in a violent gale which visited Calcutta on the 22nd and 23rd of October. No lives were lost.

The Calcutta Railway is proceeding rapidly. The electric telegraph to Diamond Harbour is in constant operation, and is found to answer extremely well.

On the 21st of October the Governor-General left Simla to pay some state visits to the Maharajah of Putealla and other chiefs. He returned to the hills on the 18th of November, and is expected at Calcutta by the second week in January.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong dated October 30. There is no authentic information from the scene of rebellion in the interior of China. All that is known with certainty is, that the insurgents continue to hold their ground, and Sea and the Imperial troops do not appear to make head against them.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's receiving-ship *Port William* caught fire on the 21st of October, and would have been burnt to the water's edge had it not been for the assistance rendered by the ships of war in the harbour. The damage done is not considerable, and is confined to the upper works.

AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence received from Sydney and Melbourne is of great interest. It comes down to the middle of August.

Fresh discoveries of gold had been made on the property of Mr. Wentworth, at Frederick's Valley. Another large piece of gold had been found at Ophir, which weighed 51 ounces 15 dw.; it was purchased either by or for Captain Eschscholtz, of her Majesty's ship *Harriet*. The intelligence from the diggings generally was favourable. The summer was looked forward to with the confidence of a large production. Mr. R. Campbell has tendered for the purchase of all the gold which the Government might receive during the ensuing two months, at 2s. 3d. per ounce.

The hundredweight of gold, noticed by us on arrival of the last India and China mail, was seized by Government under the pretence of a royalty being due upon it. Arrived at Melbourne, the royal mail, Co. the holders, protested. Subsequently Government communicated with Messrs. Thacker and Co., and informed them that the gold seized by Commissioner Hardy would be given up on their entering into a bond to pay the Queen a royalty of 10 per cent., should the home Government, on a representation of the facts of the case, demand it. To these conditions Messrs. Thacker and Co. had no alternative but to submit, although they were the innocent purchasers, there being not a semblance of collusion by passing it into third hands to avoid the royalty as claimed.

From Victoria we have Melbourne advices to the 19th of August. The Lieutenant-Governor had issued a notice cautioning against gold-digging without taking out licences issued by the Government. At Buninyong, 50 miles from Geelong, there were eight cradles at work, and parties were realising from half an ounce to two ounces. Gold had likewise been found at Major Newbold's property, near Heidelberg, at Heidelberg, near Melbourne. Gold had been discovered on the Yarra, on Mr. Hawdon's property, by the proprietor, who, having lately returned from Twofold Bay, where he discovered gold in abundance, fancied he perceived a geological resemblance in the two localities. He subjected a handful of clay to examination, and discovered three grains of gold. A number of labourers were instantly employed at this spot, which but four miles from Melbourne. Gold has also been discovered in the very heart of Melbourne, by two children, who were out about for amusement in the soil. The sample found weighed half an ounce and ten grains, and had a piece of milk quartz adhering to it. A bed of dark quartz, about fifteen inches below the surface, had been subsequently discovered, which it was expected would prove productive. Of the Victoria diggings, sixteen miles from Melbourne, it is said that the most productive spots were those where the slate formation abounded, from the intention of which several small particles of gold had been obtained. The slate averaged about two feet from the surface, and the lower the miner penetrated the more successful he proved.

The ship *Bondicar*, now on her way to England, has on board gold from the diggings valued at £28,785. Other and regular shipments would follow; and the *Sydney Morning Herald* asserts, and vouches for its correctness, the great fact that gold exceeding £10,000 in value to be sent to England from Victoria. The *Adelaide Advertiser* writes from Bathurst country that the diggings at the Taron continued remunerative. The average for each man was about £1 daily. The Ophir diggings were still frequented, but were not equal to the Taron diggings. Fresh discoveries of gold were of daily occurrence.

With respect to the anti-transportation movement, we learn that a monster league meeting had been held at Sydney, at which was carried a petition to her Majesty for the repeal of the Act. Sir Charles Grey from her council. This firm and resolute exhibition of the colonists' feelings made the speaker volumes. Referring to the document, the *Sydney Press* says:—"One thing at least cannot be said by his minions as an objection to it, that it was Dr. Lang and his agitation that did it; the truth being, as the colonists aver, Sir Charles Grey and Sir Charles Fitzroy have done it, and they are denounced as the real enemies of her Majesty's Australian colonies. It is not expected that the petition will reach her Majesty; and the *Press* says:—"We doubt whether the petition will reach her Majesty. The un-

worthy etiquette of Downing-street forbids it—unless a deputation were sent to present it. But it does not much matter. Let it be published to the world. The petition is dignified, the honourable way to the throne, if it cannot be direct, is through the press."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS.

Advices from California mention the arrival of her Majesty's ship *Dadalus*, Captain G. G. Wellesley, at San Francisco, on the 22d October, from Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, which she left on the 1st of that month. She brought as passengers Lieutenant Cooper and Dr. Simpson, of her Majesty's ship *Plover*, which vessel had returned to Port Clarence from her summer expedition, having been unable to penetrate farther north than 71 degrees, being 3 degrees short of her excursion last year. The *Plover's* consort had not returned to her winter quarters at the sailing of the *Dadalus*. No vestige of the expedition of Sir John Franklin was discovered; but it was the opinion of the two officers from the *Plover* who came passengers in the *Dadalus* that all further attempts to find traces leading to the discovery of the Arctic voyagers will prove utterly fruitless.

The following is the report of the *Dadalus*:—"Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Dadalus*, Captain G. G. Wellesley, from Port Clarence, Behring's Straits, October 1, arrived in our harbour yesterday, and anchored at Sanfilippo. The *Dadalus* was despatched from Valparaiso last spring to visit the provision which is kept at Port Clarence as a depot and point of succour in case either Sir John Franklin's expedition or the other vessels in search of him should be obliged to quit their ships and take to the land in search of the middle of June, when she fell in with a large fleet of whalers, principally Americans, waiting for an opening to proceed northward. There had been but little done in taking whales this season, although large numbers of them had been seen in the Arctic seas in the early part of the season. Most of the ships had gone south. Captain Wellesley thinks that all the vessels had passed the Straits for the south before the *Dadalus* sailed. The summer season is later than usual, the first snow having fallen on the 1st of October, the day the *Dadalus* sailed from Port Clarence."

Captain Wellesley reports large quantities of ice in the Straits, which were, in fact, almost blocked up. The *Dadalus* had several narrow escapes, and was at one time in imminent danger of foundering.

FURTHER SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In addition to the *Plover* and a larger number of steamers employed in the recent expedition, the *Phoenix*, a much larger screw steamer of 500 tons, was taken up from Woolwich to Deptford lately, is ordered to be fitted and strengthened at the latter dockyard, for service in the Polar Seas. The excellent arrangement of sending the screw steamers to Wellington Channel has been proved in order of sending them to those expeditions, and it was first intended to send the steamers during the recent expedition, when they had to be sent to the Arctic seas, and the latter will only have to act in concert with each other.

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS AT THE CAPE.—The Horse Guards have determined on meeting Sir Harry Smith's demand for further reinforcements at the Cape, by sending by steam-vessel the battalion of Rifles now at Dover, and orders have been sent to Dover, to the battalion, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation. It was first intended to send them out by her Majesty's steam-ship *Erkenhead*, at Portsmouth; but it is now determined that they shall proceed to the Cape in the new iron screw frigate *Myra*, turned from the Cape, having been turned over to them by the *Myra* having been thoroughly fitted for the conveyance of troops. Like the *Valer* she has received Grant's distilling galley, and possesses every comfort and convenience for a regiment of 1000 men, we believe, are above 600 tons.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday a board of officers, consisting of Lieut-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, M.C.A., President; Lieut-General Sir H. Dalrymple, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Major-General Griffith G. Lewis, C.B., Royal Engineers, and Lieut-General of the Royal Military Academy; and Brigade-Major Walpole, Royal Engineers, were in the hall at about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets who had finished their term of the practical class, preparatory to their passing for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers. The gentlemen cadets of the practical class were examined in the hall at about 10 o'clock, for the purpose of examining the gentlemen cadets who had finished their term of the practical class, preparatory to their passing for commissions in the Royal Artillery or Royal Engineers were announced. Lieutenant-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, President of the board, presented the gentlemen cadets who had passed, presented appropriate prizes to the several gentlemen to whom they were awarded.

ROYAL MARINES.—Lieutenant-Colonel Pratt, of the Woolwich Division, has been placed under orders to join the *Britannia*, 120, fitted at Portsmouth, as the flag-ship for the Mediterranean station, where he will serve, as Rear-Admiral of the Fleet, and will accordingly command the station. Brevet-majors and captains have hitherto been appointed to the command of the corps serving in flag-ships at any of the stations of her Majesty's ships in commission.

RECRUITING BY PENSIONERS.—It has now been decided upon that the pensioners for the enlistment of men for the army by Chelsea pensioners shall be tried at first in Scotland; and it will accordingly commence on the 1st of January next, under the superintendence of Lieut-Colonel Talbot.

THE GUARDS' BARRACKS, ST. JAMES'S PARK.—The Board of Ordnance, having agreed to build officers' quarters as an addition to these barracks, have called for tenders for the erection of the works.

During a rather thick fog, on Friday evening (last week) at Cove,

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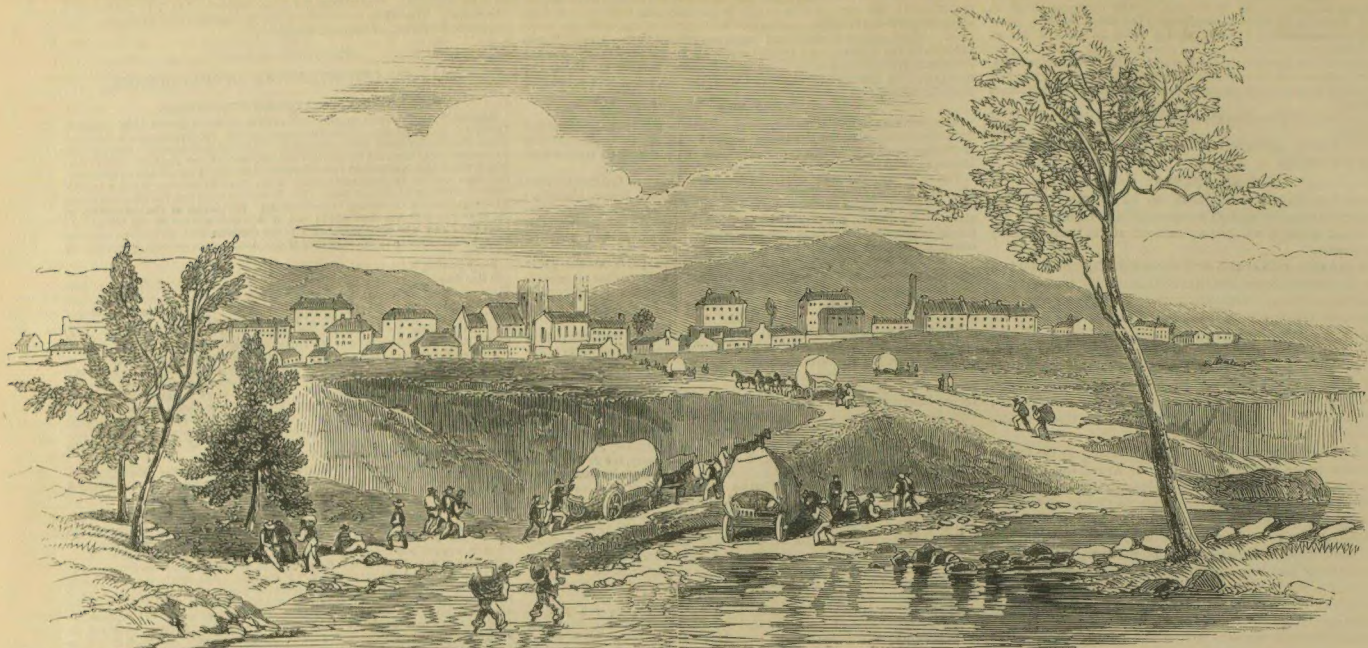
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THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD DISTRICT.—BATHURST TO OPHIR.



GOLD-SEEKERS ARRIVING AT BATHURST, ON THEIR WAY TO OPHIR.

We abridge from the *Sydney Herald*, the following interesting narrative of the journey of a gold-seeker, from Bathurst to Ophir:—

"It rained all day; crowds of men poured into Bathurst, utterly destitute, and one came to me, evidently at the last extremity, and offered to wash for rations for a fortnight. In half an hour he brought another, whom we also engaged, as much for charity as for any use, and before night we could have had a dozen on the same terms. As it rained all day, we sent the men on with the day knowing that we could overtake them before they could reach the 'diggins.'

"May 31st.—We started on foot, and about five miles out met a Sydney gentleman walking, having lost his horse the day before, and camped out all night in the snow. We had counted 108 men and twelve drays going out, and we met 28 foot-men, most of them pale, miserable, and dejected, returning, besides several parties of horsemen, armed, and evidently, from their gravity, carrying gold. We stayed the night at the assistant commissioner's station, fifteen miles from Bathurst.

"1st June.—Started again; met about 70 men leaving the diggings: all agreed that there was plenty of gold for all who went properly provided, and willing and able to work; but those who had neither tools nor provisions could not even earn their grub. We dined at the farm of Mr. Kerr, better known as 'Scotch Harry,' who is driving a rattling trade in supplying the gold-seekers with damper and mutton, at 2s. a meal. On leaving, we took a short cut, and lost our way; at length found a sheep station. Were rather coldly received at first, visitors of the Gold Country is a place where pieces of gold are to be picked up without trouble; and they start off, expecting to find food somehow, and quarters somewhere, as they have often done in the bush. But these men know that it is an open box forest, with severe frosts every night, sleet and snow for weeks at a time (June is the Australian winter season), without any accommodation whatever, or rations, unless paid for in hard money at three times the usual price. And so, although these shepherds all intend to give the gold a trial when they get their discharge, and their wages to fit them out, they look on the men they saw passing every day, without tools, or money, or clothes, as stark mad.

"June 2d.—In the morning the ice was thick upon the water in the ditches outside, and the ground covered with hoar frost, as it often is here. Hot days and frosty nights. After breakfast, guided by 'Scotch Harry,' who called on his way to join a party in which he is a partner, an hour's walk brought us to the edge of the precipice which overhangs the Gold Creek, and we had a first-rate view of the diggings. The Gold Country seems to consist of a mass of points of ranges (i. e. rock-crested hills), thrown together in confusion, but dovetailing into each other like the teeth of two saws placed close together, face to face; these teeth again being cut into smaller pieces by narrow precipitous gullies, many of them nearly as deep as the main creek itself. Small creeks twist and twine down these narrow gullies, which have a sudden bend every half-dozen yards into the Summer Hill or main creek, which twists and twines on a larger scale. The banks of the gullies are precipitous on both sides, but in the main creek there are alternate bluffs and low points, the teeth of the saw gently sloping down,

diminishing in height as they do in width, till they come to a point overhanging on the opposite side by a high precipice, which forms the inside nick of the saw. As we stood upon the edge of the cliff we looked down nearly two hundred feet over and along each side of the opposite point, dotted with tents and gunyahs of bark or branches, each with its fire in front sending the blue smoke up into the clear frosty morning air; some under the noble swamp oaks at the water's edge, others behind and under box and gum trees which towered one above another till the rising branch was merged in the main ridge behind. The point was occupied by about fifteen parties, cutting straight into the hill; and, as we looked down upon their busy movements, digging, carrying earth, and working cradles at the edge of the water, with the noise of the pick, the sound of voices, and the washing of the shingle in the iron boxes of the cradles, I could scarcely believe that barely two months ago this was a quiet secluded gully in a far-out cattle run, where a solitary stockkeeper or black fellow on the hunt were all that ever broke the solitude of nature. On saying so to Scotch Harry, he said that he had kept stock there for nearly twenty years, and when he came there were flocks of kangaroos; these were driven off by the cattle, and now the cattle were driven away by the gold-diggers. He told of two who had gone mad—one, a shepherd in the neighbourhood, found a piece while poking about his run; it was a chance piece, and not accompanied by five or six more, but he was not satisfied, and continued searching until from excitement he went mad. The other was a man who, after starting two days, found 5 lb. weight, faintly repeated, and is now in confinement. Kerr said that two months ago hardly a traveller passed his house in a week; now there were crowds every hour. *His children never thought there were so many people in the world before, and wondered what it all meant.* We proceeded up the bed of the creek, passing men of all ages, working in all sorts of ways, till we came to a point about a mile further up, where the road from Bathurst intersects the creek, and where, from the difficulty of proceeding, so many drays are encamped that it is called the Township. We found it would take at least two days to carry seven hundredweight over two miles of such ridges. On the following day we succeeded in inducing nine black natives to carry them across for 1s. a day and their rations—good pay for a black. A decent-looking man came up and asked me to employ him, and I was sorry to refuse. He had been accustomed to take contracts on the roads near Sydney, and came up with a party imperfectly provided with tools, and with provisions for only a short time. Some of the party he had never seen before leaving, and on commencing operations found that four of them were tradesmen who could not stand the hard work: the work of two had to provide for six; consequently they had done nothing, and were returning. He said he was perfectly satisfied that a party fitted for the work and properly provided would make their fortunes, and he was resolved to return. Many return without giving it one minute's trial.

"The mail contractor has commenced running a coach from Bathurst to the Ophir Gold Diggings at 21 fare per head, with an allowance of 14 lb. luggage. The proprietor will not be answerable for accidents." And the owner of Scotch Harry's Station, seven miles from the diggings, announces his intention of laying it out in lots as a town, under the name of 'Ophir,' and selling it by auction, in an advertisement worthy of the late George Robins.—An oasis, romantically beautiful, consisting of a small plain, with thinly-timbered slopes, abundant herbage, and a never-failing supply of water from the golden sands of Lewis Ponds."

PAYING THE LICENCES—PEACEABLE BEHAVIOUR OF THE PEOPLE.

"Mr. Hardy passed collecting licences, so I went down to pay ours, and did not know whether to be most struck by the bearing of the miners or of the commissioner. Everything was done as quietly as if it was the quietest parish in England. Hitherto not a single outrage or robbery or even incident to cause regret has occurred among this crowd of men of all classes washing side by side. The only case in which they took the law into their own hands was to destroy a case of rum brought by a sly grog-seller. Tents are left all day with their contents without any protection. A man may walk from one end of the mines to the other with a mugget five pounds weight in his hand, and the miners will only congratulate him. A man detected cheating his party in selling gold was only turned off with ignominy: in California they would have hanged him.

"Mr. Hardy allowed all hands who had not cash a week to work for licence fees; and, if that has elapsed, a few days' grace to new arrivals. He makes it a rule that a man who has a claim for diggings shall have ten or twenty feet frontage, which is not to be encroached on by others. The licence fee is received in dust at the rate of 2½ 4s. the ounce. Mr. Hardy also takes gold in deposit, and keeps it until it is convenient to send it to Sydney.

"As a body, the miners are civil and obliging. Almost every one came armed to the teeth, but few firearms are at a discount: the only use made of them has been to fire salutes. The most unanimous explosion took place, first on the Queen's birthday, and secondly the night of the commissioner's arrival, in honour of the establishment of legal authority.

"The number of licences taken out to the end of the week was 600. Between two and three thousand are on the ground. The Bishop of Sydney has made arrangements for having divine service celebrated twice a day at the diggings by two clergymen, one of whom at any rate will be resident. The first service was well attended.

"Several large pieces (one lot amounting to seven pounds weight) have been found, by the last reports.

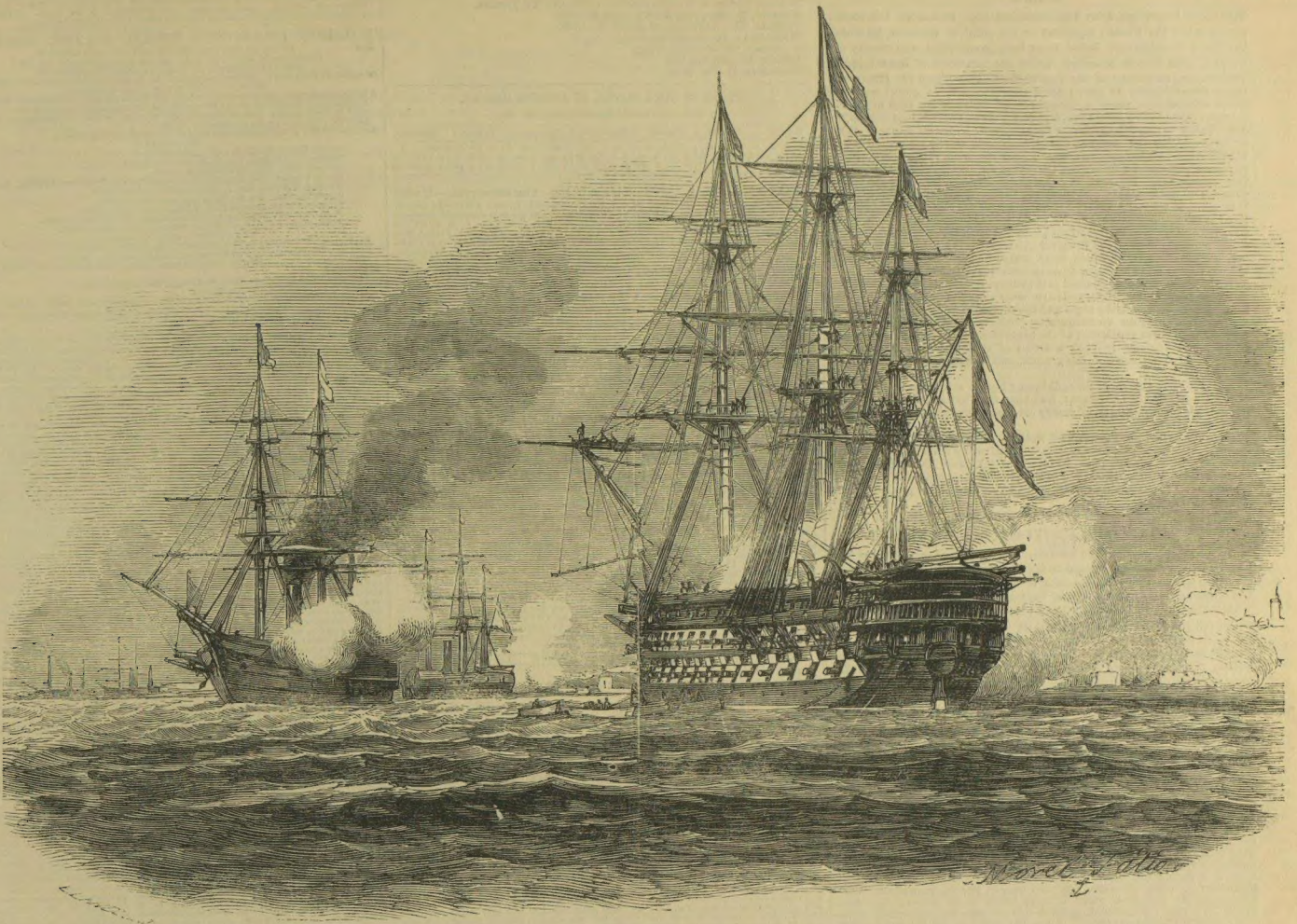
"The discovery of gold in the Turon, another tributary creek of the Macquarie, has been officially reported by Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, to Mr. Commissioner Hardy, and posted up by him for the information of the miners."

The accompanying Scene is from a clever series of *Six Views of the Gold Field of Ophir*, by G. F. Angus, lately published at Sydney. Here we have a party of gold-seekers arriving at Bathurst, on their way to Ophir. In the background is seen the town of Bathurst, with the towers of the Protestant and Catholic churches; nearer, and crossing the bed of the Macquarie River, parties of gold-seekers may be seen with their dray-loads of tools and provisions, entering the town after their long and tedious journey across the mountain ranges.

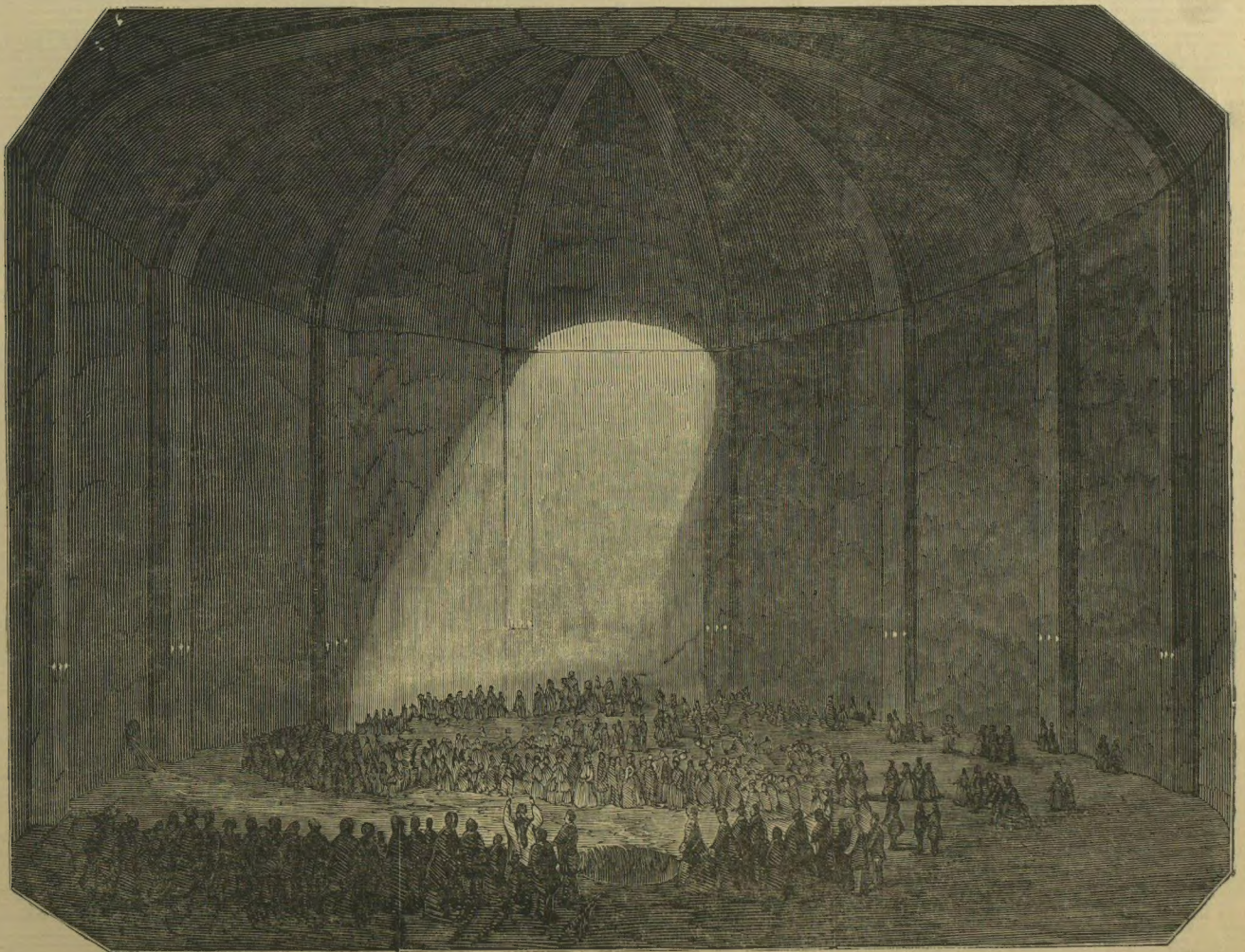
The Second Illustration, also from one of Mr. Angus's Views, shows Fitzroy Bar, Ophir, at the junction of the two creeks, with the process of washing for gold. This spot the diggers first commenced working. At the time this Sketch was taken, the entire "bar" was turned up, and the stones so heaped about as to resemble a warren on a large scale. On the left of the picture, across the Creek, is Meyer's store.



FITZROY BAR, OPHIR, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TWO CREEKS.



BOMBARDMENT OF SALEE ON THE COAST OF MOROCCO, BY THE FRENCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE CROYDON WATER-WORKS.—THE RESERVOIR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

* * * The new Mail Steam-packet *Amazon* is engraving, and will appear in a week or two

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1851.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.—The great number of English families resident in France, and the vast sums of money put into circulation by them for the various departments of French territory, forbid the supposition that the French authorities can imagine they have any interest in suppressing the English press. On the contrary, the fact of so many English visitors from abroad, and of so many of that country's less respectable places of residence than it has hitherto boasted, would lead to the exclusion of English newspapers could be shown to be necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity, allowance might be made for such an interference with the rights of Englishmen at home and abroad. But the facts, that the vast majority of the subscribers to the English papers in France are Englishmen, who, in the first place, are not likely to be disturbed by the exclusion of their own country's press, and that the French Government has no political or religious events the most religious neutrality, and whose exemplary abstention from any participation in the internal affairs of France has deserved a more generous acknowledgment from the authorities of that country. With regard to the small proportion of English newspapers which find their way into French territory, it is not to be supposed that the French Government will be so unwise as to suppress them, and thus deprive the French people of the advantages of new tastes and whose letters lead them to cultivate a knowledge of the politics and literature of a foreign country are not those who make barricades and descend with their muskets into the streets. The matter becomes worse when we remember that the French Government has no objection to the sale of the same many, and practical tendencies of the English press, and its unwelcome support of law and order at home. The latest instance of an English newspaper stopped in the French Post-office is that of our excellent contemporary the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, whose spirited pencil sketches can hardly have given offence to the French authorities. The article in the last number of the article of the Constitution possibly approximate much more nearly to those of the High Court of Justice than to the fashionable belief at the Elysee. Our contemporary will, no doubt, feel complimented by the exclusion; but his countrymen will not. The French authorities will have committed the worst piece of interference on the part of a French official with the liberty of the press.—*From the Times.*

Box last number 10, for phone, 145 local, and 36 private.

Ship of Arctes in the year 842, may not be considered void of interest at the present moment. It is taken from a book, entitled "Liber Mirabilis," printed in other characters, and deposited in the Royal Library, Paris.—"The administration of the kingdom, France, was so managed, that they shall leave no further defenders. The Lord God shall extend his hand, and shall deliver all rich; all the nobles shall be deprived of their estates and dignity; a division shall spring up in the church of God, and there shall be two husbands, the one shall be the lord of the world, and the other shall be the lord of the right; there shall be great carnage, and as great a profusion of blood as in the day the Gentiles. The universal church and the whole world shall deplore the ruin and destruction of a most celebrated city, the capital and mistress of France. The sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall be covered with blood. The sun from their seats, and the whole church shall be stripped of her temporal goods; at length the black eagle and the lion shall appear hovering from far countries. Misery to thee, O city of philosophy! thou shalt be subjected! A crown of thorns shall be put on the head of the king, and he shall wear the crown of children of Brutus."—From *Noves et Querles*.

The Durham papers congratulate their readers on the dispersion of a band of housebreakers, known as "Alien's gang," who have for some months past infested the neighbourhood of Trandon Grange and South Wingate, in that county. The gang has been broken up by the police, and several of its members brought to prison.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



VIEW OF AUXERRE.

In our Journal of last week we mentioned several districts of France as having suffered from the excesses and ravages of the Socialists. To these may be added the district comprised between Clamecy, department of the Nièvre, and Coulanges-sur-Yonne, which has been the scene of grave disturbances. "In every commune, bands attempted to possess themselves of the mairies, in order to seize the arms of the National Guard. In resisting one of these bands, a gentleman named Posseaux was killed. One portion of these insurgents proceeded to Clamecy, where they committed excesses which have been already described; another marched on Coulanges-sur-Yonne, but the inhabitants resisted, and for three days prevented the insurgents from forcing their way into the town. A great number of smaller communes were, however, disarmed and sacked. The tocsin was sounded. At last expresses succeeded in reaching Auxerre,

and vigorous measures were immediately taken. Some engagements subsequently took place between the 'brigands' and the military, and the former were everywhere defeated. On both sides there were killed and wounded. The accounts from Auxerre represent that the rioters were everywhere routed, except at La Palisaye, but that military forces were being sent against them there."

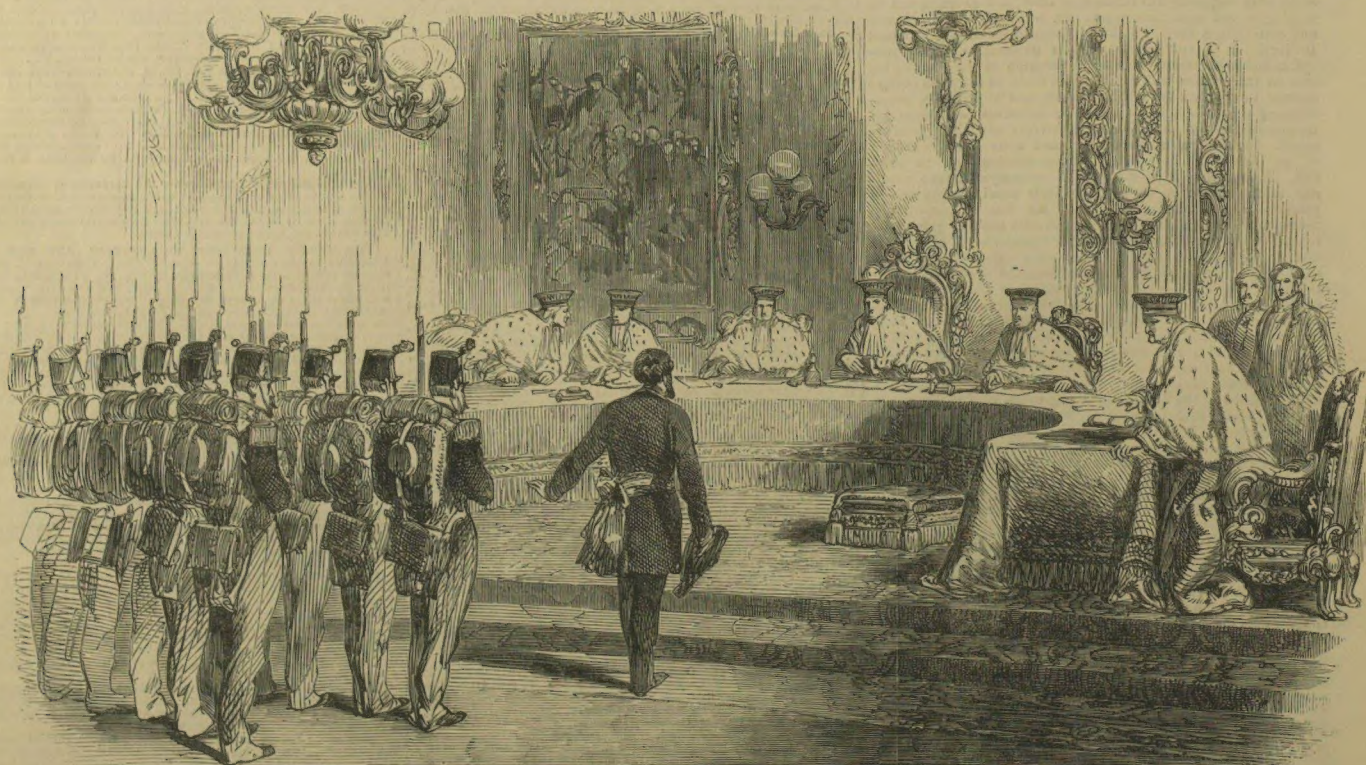
AUXERRE,

of which we have engraved a view, is the capital of the department of Yonne, situated on the left or west bank of the river which gives name to the department; it is 102 miles south-east of Paris, by the road through Melun. The city stands on the slope of a hill, whence it is seen to great advantage. The massive Cathedral and two or three other large churches, and a ruined spire, all rise finely above the houses, reminding one of cities in the background of pictures by old German

masters. It is a fine old place, with many well-built houses, but with dirty and narrow streets. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen, is accounted one of the finest in France; it escaped with little damage the violence of the Revolution: the prevailing style is flamboyant Gothic, except in the choir, which is early Gothic, of the twelfth century; the portal is magnificent, and there are some beautiful painted windows. The Boulevard, in the place of the ancient walls, which surround the town on three sides, present a charming variety of prospects; the moats are filled with plantations of acacia, gardens, and vines; and the ancient towers are picturesquely festooned with ivy. The chief trade of the town is in wine, of which it is a considerable mart.

DISSOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

One of the earliest acts of Louis Napoleon on the morning of Wednesday, the 3d inst., was the dissolution of the High Court of Justice, convoked,



THE LAST SITTING OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.



CARRYING THE WOUNDED TO THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS.

in the terms of the Constitution, by the residuary members of the Legislative Assembly. The special object of the meeting of the Court was to adopt a resolution relative to the President of the Republic, when a summons to separate was communicated to the members from the Government in the form pictured in the illustration, and the attorney was instructed to consider any decree it might issue as null. It was further expected that a decree would appear in the *Moniteur* of the next

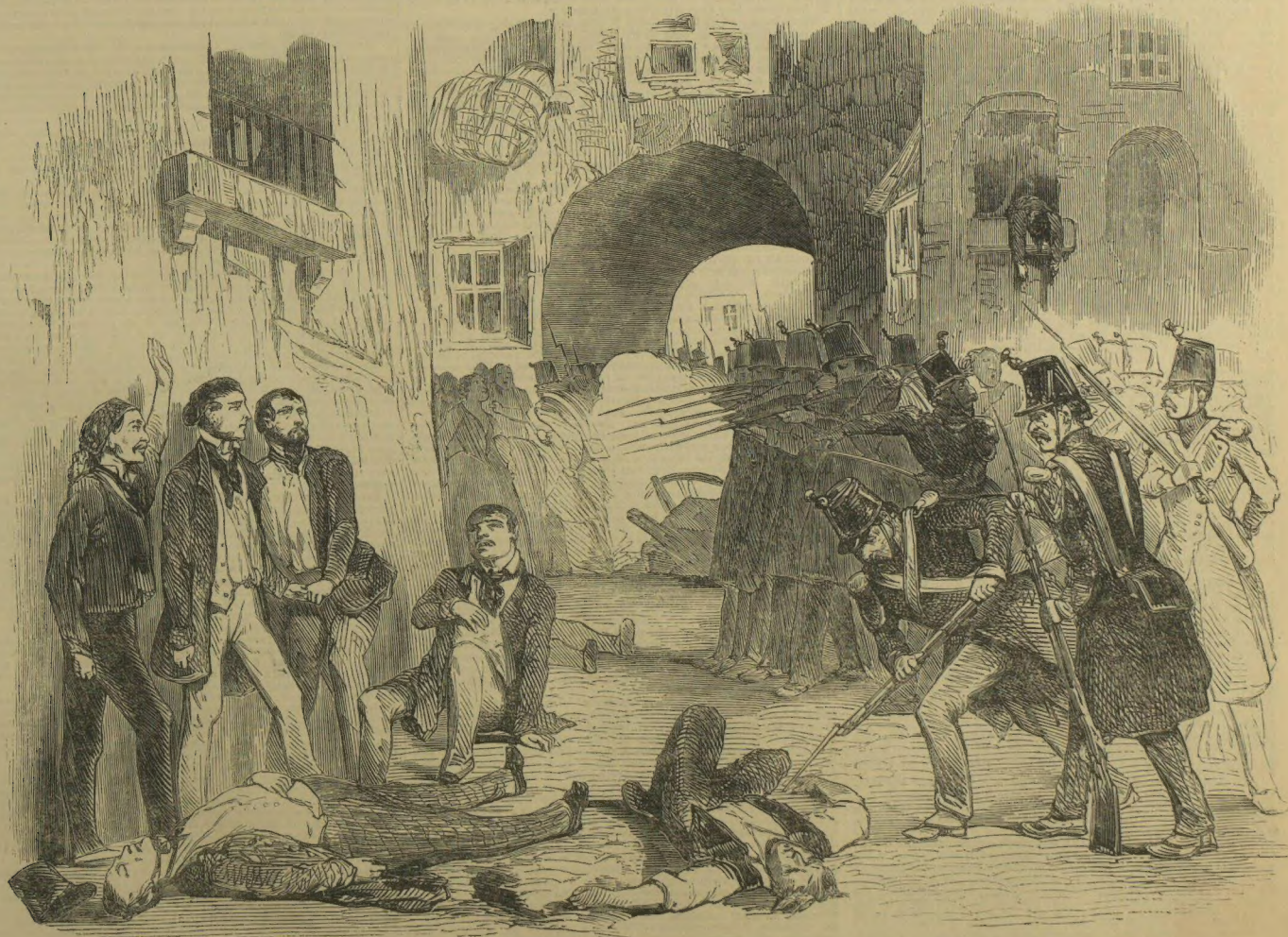
day, dissolving the Court. Thus was nullified the Supreme Court of Appeal from all the tribunals of France, which held its sittings in the Palais de Justice.

THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL OF ST. LOUIS.

One of the most touching episodes amidst the carnage which raged in the streets of Paris was the conveyance of the wounded to the various

hospitals. Our Artist has selected for illustration a party carrying upon litters wounded persons to the Hospital of St. Louis, in the Rue des Récollets. Around and about the building are several Sisters, waiting to receive the sufferers.

The Hospital of St. Louis is one of the largest institutions of the kind in Paris: it contains 800 beds, which have been unhappily put in requisition during the recent slaughter.



THE TROOPS SHOOTING THE INSURGENTS IN THE STREETS OF PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

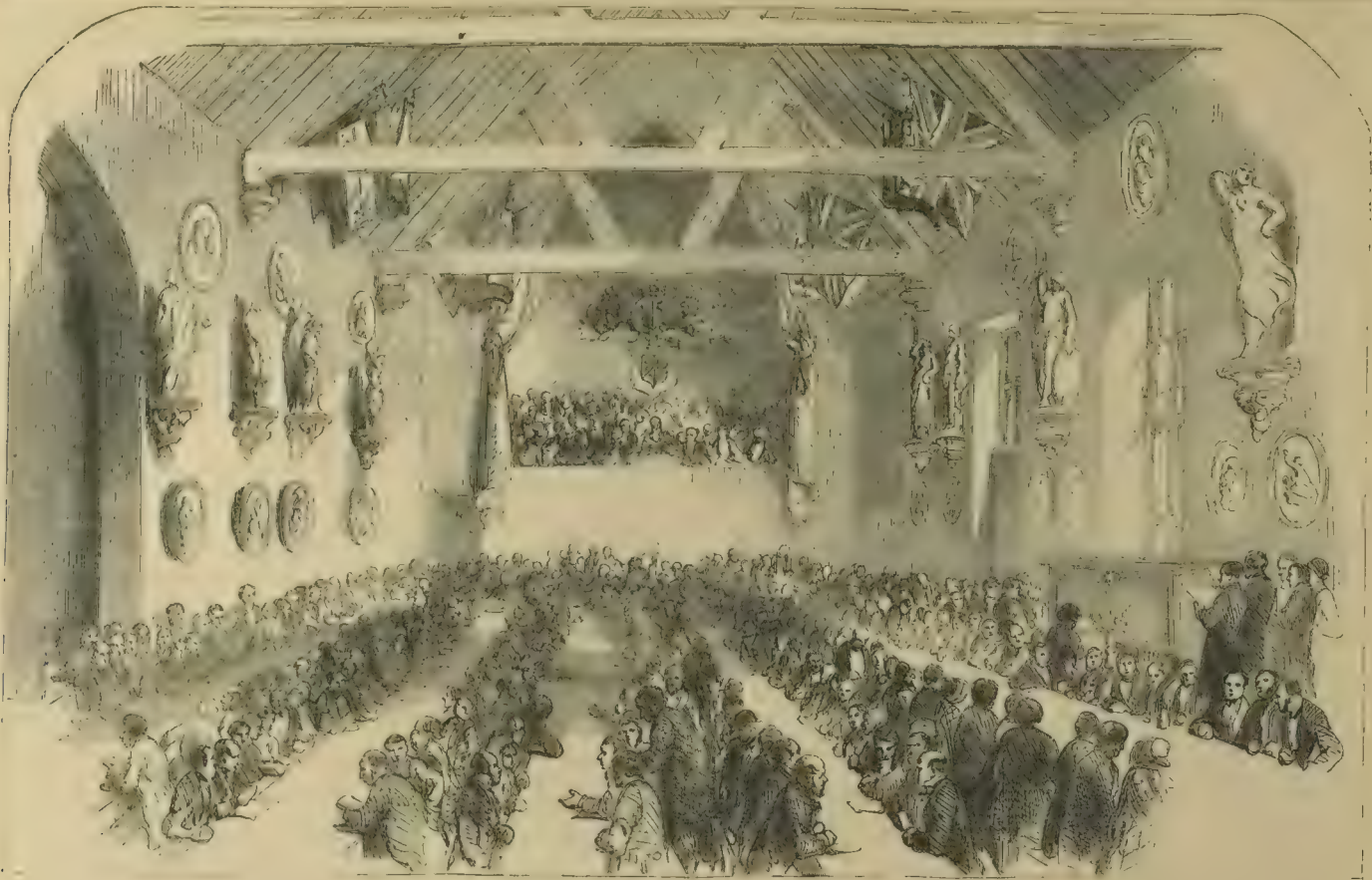
THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—A meeting of the committee of the George Stephenson Testimonial has taken place at 43000 has been decided that the statue shall be erected in the courtyard at Euston station. This is said to be the place most consonant to the feelings of the public.

THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—The removal of the remains of the late Duke of Cambridge, from the temporary resting-place at the east end of New Church to the new sepulchral chamber at the east end of the church, will take place on Monday next. The Duke of Cambridge, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Rev. James Hutchinson, the Rev. Mr. Phipps (of the Woods and Forests), Mr. Ferry, the architect, and Mr. Phipps, the sculptor, will be present. The chamber forms an ideal termination to the church itself. It is ornamented by three large domes covered with lead, decorated with ornamental bands. The walls are of Portland stone, with stone dressing, and the whole forms an elegant addition to the church.

THE BREWERS AND THE PRICE OF BEER.—A public meeting of the men of Hackney was held on Monday evening, at the Globe, Birdcage walk, for the purpose of enrolling members in a branch league, who had just been established for the purpose of agitating for a reduction in the price of beer. The meeting had been advertised for the Birdcage Tavern; but, owing to the landlord of the Birdcage having withdrawn the permission he had originally given for the holding of the meeting in his house, the assemblage adjourned to the Globe. The chair was taken by Mr. Barker, and several members of the Brompton Parent League, as well as of the Bethnal-green District League, addressed the meeting.

THE MEAN DAILY OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily height of the barometer in the week was 30.0 in. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; the mean of the three days was 29.9 in. The mean temperature of the week was 44.8° deg. The daily mean highest on Wednesday, when it was 51.5° deg., and lowest on Friday, when 33° deg. On the former day it was about 10 deg. above the average of corresponding days, on the latter it was about 9 deg. below it. The mean temperature of the week was 49.5° deg. during the week, except on the last two days. The wind was generally in the south-west.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.



WORKING-MEN'S READING-ROOM, JUST OPENED AT CARLISLE.

square feet; the reading-room, school-room, and committee-room occupy 2143 square feet, leaving for the back offices and yards 1870 square feet, or 1741 square yards.

About half-past six his Worship the Mayor (Thos. Nelson, Esq.), wearing his official gold chain, entered the gallery, followed by the Very Rev. the Dean (Dr. Tait); W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; J. Hewson, Esq., ex-Mayor; E. G. Mounsey, Esq.; Dr. Elliot, Capt. Monins, R. Ferguson, Esq.; H. Rawson, Esq.; R. Bendle, Esq.; E. Norman, Esq.; T. T. Railton, Esq.; Rev. J. Short, Rev. E. Bradshaw, Rev. C. C. Lowndes, Rev. T. Hind, Rev. J. J. Osborn, Rev. J. W. Rowe, Rev. L. Currie, Mr. Hogg, architect, and other gentlemen anxious for the success of the institution. On taking their seats they were received with several rounds of applause.

Surveyed from the platform, the room presented a most animated appearance. About 600 persons were seated at the tables, upon which was set out a profusion of tea and cake. The decorations were tastefully arranged by Messrs. Sanderson and Fisher. They consisted of sculpture supplied by Mr. John Rushton; and mottoes and banners furnished by Messrs. H. Tweddle and Son. On the wall behind the platform were emblazoned the Royal arms, the city arms, the arms of P. H. Howard, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.; Thos. Nelson, Esq.; Capt. Monins, &c.

After tea, the glee of "The Chough and Crow" was admirably sung by members of the choir of the cathedral, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Pond; and three other glees were afterwards sung with equal ability in the intervals of the speeches.

The proceedings were opened by the Mayor, in an appropriate address, in which he explained that the building had been raised by the energy and perseverance of a few working-men, supported by voluntary sub-

scriptions. (Hear, hear.) To no one were the members of this institution more indebted than to Dr. Elliot—(Applause)—who had supported and encouraged them at a time when such institutions were little heard of, and when they were not appreciated as they are now.

The Secretary, Mr. W. Bowman, then read the third general report of the Reading-room, which is managed, as hitherto, entirely by working-men, the members numbering 200. The room is well supplied with newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, which are much read by the members, who throng the room each evening; and it is pleasing to see what eagerness they manifest in the pursuit of knowledge, in which many have been very successful. Not a few can now converse upon scientific and other subjects, of which, only a short time ago, they were almost entirely ignorant. The number of books issued from the Library is about 2000 since the last *soirée*.

The Evening School in connexion with the institution also continues to be productive of much good to the younger members and members' children, who are employed during the day in the several public works. The report then details the circumstances under which the new building has been erected, commencing with £20 raised at a *soirée*, aided by the gentry and tradesmen of Carlisle and its neighbourhood; and Mr. Mounsey's handsome present of the ground upon which the room is erected, and his loan of £100 at a low rate of interest. The whole cost of the building is stated at £2393, of which £60 remained unpaid at the date of the report.

The assembly was addressed during the evening by the Dean of Carlisle, Mr. W. N. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Mounsey, Mr. Hewson, Dr. Elliot, Captain Monins, and other gentlemen. Thanks were voted to the Mayor; and, after the National Anthem had been sung by the choir, the meeting separated.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN BAKER, OF THE "PEKIN" STEAMER.

This elegant piece of Plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, has just been presented to the gallant Captain of the *Pekin*, whose perilous position in the China Sea was engraved and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Dec. 6, page 661.

The Plate bears the following inscription:—



PLATE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN E. BAKER, OF THE "PEKIN" STEAM-PACKET.

Presented to Captain E. BAKER by the passengers on board the *Pekin*, between Hong-Kong and Singapore, in token of their regard and admiration of his conduct during a typhoon, on the night of October 1st, 1851.

DESTRUCTION OF FISKERTON MILL, NOTTS.

On the morning of the 8th inst. a terrible calamity occurred in the neighbourhood of Southwell, about six miles from Newark, by which property to a considerable amount was destroyed by fire; and five men, in attempting to extinguish the flames, were killed by the fall of a portion of the building in which the conflagration occurred. The scene of this sad catastrophe was Fiskerton Mill, standing in the river Greet, at a few yards from its junction with the Trent, within the parish of Fiskerton.

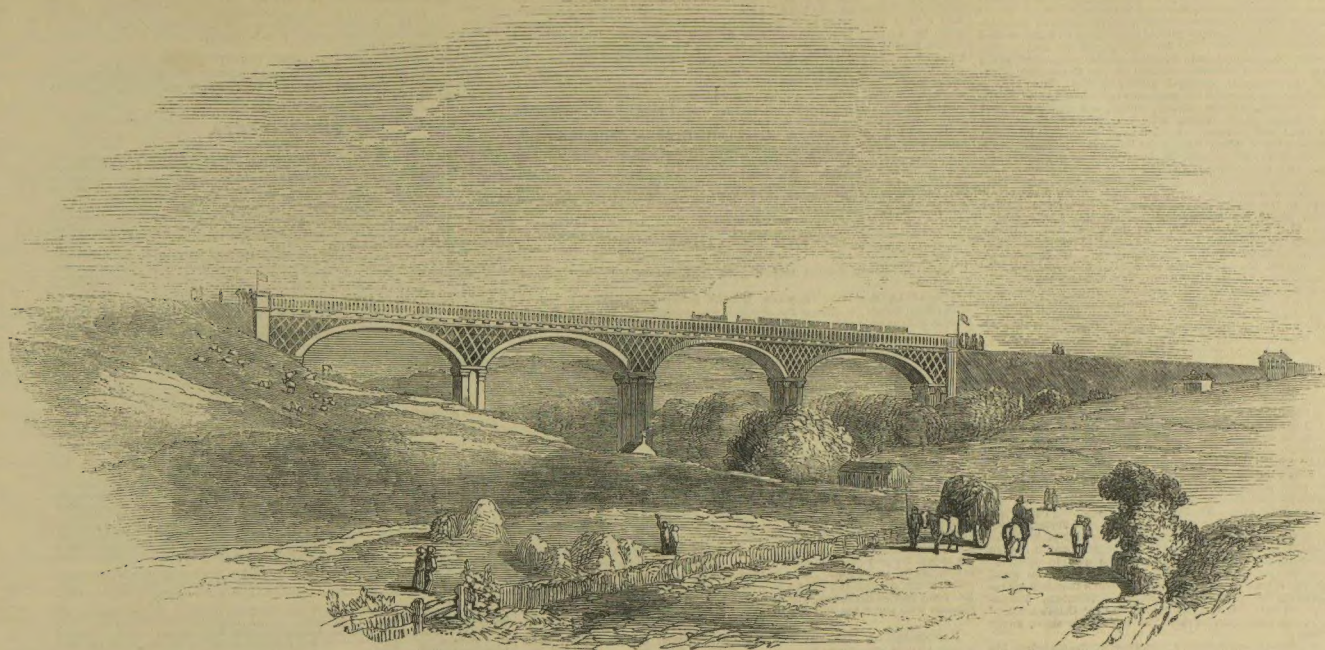
The building was occupied by Mr. Joseph Marriott: it was five stories high, and was worked partly by steam and partly by water power. The mill commenced operations at a very early hour on Monday, and at two o'clock three pairs of French stones out of five were at work—the whole motive power being thus supplied by the water.

At about two o'clock, Charles Ward, the miller in charge, hearing a crackling noise, ran into the top dressing-room, and there found that the wood round which the straps turned was on fire. He instantly fetched a bucket of water, and threw it down the spouts, but without at all staying the flames. He then found the floor and other wood-work were on fire, when he aroused his master and the foreman, and galloped on horseback to Southwell for a fire-engine; a messenger being despatched for the same purpose to Newark.

Meanwhile the labourers and others that could be obtained, carried sacks of wheat and flour out of the burning premises, of which, at the time the fire commenced, they contained upwards of fifty quarters; but within half an hour the roof fell in, carrying the several floors to the basement without the slightest warning. At this moment a miller's assistant was coming out of the door, and was driven forward by a rush of wind occasioned by the fall of the roof, doors, &c. A labourer, with a sack of flour on his back, was knocked down and partly



DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT FISKERTON MILL, NEAR SOUTHWELL, NOTTS.



THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.—THE CHETWOOD VIADUCT.

buried in the ruins, but was extricated; but two other men, each with a sack of flour or grain, were struck down and smothered, as were also two others who were further from the door. The head miller was afterwards found standing up with his face to the wall, at the western end of the building, his head thoroughly roasted. A man and his son were likewise buried in the ruins, but they escaped through a window at the north side of the mill.

The utmost exertions were made, amidst great danger, to rescue the five bodies, and they were at length found to be William Stimson, aged 30, labourer; John Reynolds, aged 21, employed in the mill; John Frederick Lloyd, aged 22, butcher; William Mayfield, aged 28, waggoner, employed in the mill; and James Robinson, aged 30, foreman and engineer at the mill—the latter leaving destitute a wife and five small children.

The engines did not reach the spot until the whole of the mill and adjoining premises were nearly destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated in a strap which revolved upon a number of cogs chafing against some of the wood-work, owing to the machinery getting slightly out of gear.

On the following afternoon an inquest was held on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers, when the several witnesses described the circumstances above stated, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." The stock and machinery, belonging to Mr. Marriott, are stated to have been insured in the County Fire Office for £400—scarcely a third of the amount of the loss. Mr. Chambers, the owner of the mill, is believed to be insured.

A correspondent states, that, after the roof of the mill had fallen in, Butler, an apprentice, was seen on the end of a beam at the second-floor window, quietly taking off his shoes, with which he broke the glass, and so escaped. Butler, likewise, greatly exerted himself in rescuing persons from the ruins; as also did Gregory, of the Southwell fire-brigade, and Inspector Caldwell, of Newark.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. C. P. RONEY.

A VERY graceful compliment was paid to this gentleman on Monday evening, by a party of nearly eighty of his friends, sixty of whom were



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MR. RONEY, ON MONDAY LAST.

connected with the metropolitan daily and weekly press, and had associated specially for the purpose. A *récherché* banquet, served by Mr. Bath, of the London Tavern, in his best style, formed an agreeable introduction to the principal object of the meeting, which was for the presentation of a very handsome silver Flower Vase and Salver, of exquisite workmanship, and got up with that fine taste which characterises all the productions of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. This testimonial was an offering on the part of the members of the metropolitan press, in token of their appreciation of Mr. Roney's conduct in all his relations with them during his tenure of office as secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway. The Salver bore the following inscription:—

"Olim meminisse juvabit."

To CECIL P. RONEY, Esq. (Late Secretary of the Eastern Counties Railway),
This Salver, with an accompanying Flower Vase,
Was presented at a dinner given to him at the London Tavern,
December 15, 1851.

By Gentlemen connected with the Metropolitan Press, and some private friends
in token of their high sense of the urbanity evinced by him on
all occasions in his public capacity, and of their sincere
regard for his private worth.

The whole proceedings were of a highly gratifying character, and the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the able manner in which the festivities were presided over by Mr. Herbert Ingram.—*Morning Post*.

OPENING OF THE CORK AND BANDON RAILWAY.

In our Journal for Sept. 27, 1845, we illustrated the commencement of this line of railway, by the Earl of Bandon formally cutting the first turf; and we have now much pleasure, by aid of our correspondent at Cork, in recording the opening of the line from end to end.

Few railways have had so hard a struggle for existence as this Bandon line; yet, notwithstanding the period of the famine, the total prostration of the speculative energies of the country, and the disagreements between the contractors and the company, the directors have every cause to congratulate themselves upon the way in which they have executed the arduous trust reposed in them, their whole aim and ambition having been from the commencement to encourage local industry, at the same time that they were laying a line of railway surpassed by few in the country.

The works were of no ordinary description, having to be made along the face of the highest range of hills in the district; thereby entailing the necessity of one continued series of cuttings, embankments, tunnels, and viaducts, the nature of which will be well understood from the accompanying Sketch of the Chetwood Viaduct, which rises from the level of the Bandon road, over which it passes, to within a few feet of the same elevation as the Great Tubular Bridge; and shows the masterly manner in which Mr. Nixon as engineer, and Messrs. Fox and Henderson as contractors, have executed their work. This vast structure, considered the largest of its kind in Ireland, measures 500 feet from abutment to abutment, and is about 100 feet above the level of the valley; it is divided into four spans of 100 feet each by two abutments and three massive outline stone piers, 70 feet high; the ornamental pilasters and bold projecting cornices giving the whole structure an appearance of great strength and solidity. The upper portion is composed of wrought and cast-iron, and weighs about 1000 tons. Each span consists of four cast-iron arched ribs, three feet in depth, 110 feet span, with a rise of 20 feet in the centre, and running right across from pier to pier. They are retained in their places by cast-iron braces and wrought-iron tie-rods, and connected on the top by the roadway formed of cast-

iron covering plates, flanged and bolted together; the whole finished by a neatly-cast handrail and projecting cornice.

The works throughout the line are now in such a state of forwardness as to have elicited the warmest praise from the Government inspector, who went over the line on Wednesday fortnight, and declared it fit for public traffic.

On Saturday week the deferred excursion to the shareholders, the directors, and their friends took place; and, were the loudly-expressed opinions of those favoured with an invitation to be taken as a guarantee for the welfare of the company, little doubt can be left of its ultimate success. There are two classes of people to whom this railway must be a great boon: these are the widely-spread people of the western district of the country whose business or pleasure may lead them into the city, and the tourist who seeks to enjoy the beauties of the west: to the latter it opens up a new district of country; whilst it at once takes them from a road heretofore looked on as one of the most unattractive leading for some fifteen or sixteen miles out of the city.

The excursion was made in and out in capital style, and much to the enjoyment of those who partook of it. The journey outwards, owing to the directors' wish to allow their friends to see the country, occupied about three hours; but home the speed was at the rate of over forty miles per hour.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. Roneyne, one of the resident engineers, for his obliging attention to our Artist.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

THE broad face of "The Two Bonnycastles" maintains its well-merited success at this theatre. The incident selected by our Artist for illustration is as follows:—The sham *Bonnycastle* having arrived, and the servant being engaged in preparing his chamber, the real *Bonnycastle*, now domesticated in the lawyer's establishment, makes himself generally useful. He consents, in fact, to provide luncheon for the new comer. Returning to the stage with a well-filled tray, he is encountered by his wife, who has just arrived to advise with his master on the subject of his own mysterious disappearance. Their surprise is mutual. In his agitation, *Bonnycastle* drops the tray and its contents. This incident, of course, practical as it is, produces the most uproarious merriment on the part of the audience.



SCENE FROM THE NEW FARCE OF "THE TWO BONNYCASTLES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.

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WEALTH: How to Get, Preserve, and Enjoy It. Library edition, 176 pages crown 8vo. with Engravings, price is 6d.

Both these important and interesting works are published this day, Saturday, December 20, 1851, by SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co; and all Booksellers.

Just published, in 8vo. price 2s.

REMARKS on the PLEA of INSANITY, and on the MANAGEMENT of CRIMINAL LUNATICS. By WILLIAM WOOD, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and Medical Officer of Bethlem Hospital.
London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

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round St Paul's, not forgetting NUMBER ONE."

CHRISTMAS and 'TWELFTH CAKES

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as well as most suitable present one can send to his friends

at this festive season is a hamper of RITCHIE and M'CALL'S PATENT HOUSEHOLD PROVISIONS, £1, £2, and £3 each. The contain a choice assortment of Soups, Entrées, Made Dishes, Green Peas, &c., in high perfection, and ready for use at any time. To be had of the principal Old and Italian Warehousemen, Grocers, &c., and of RITCHIE and M'CALL, 137, Strand, London, W.C.2.

CHRISTMAS SOAP for CHRISTMAS WEATHER.—The Turtle Oil and Castor Oil Soaps are now beyond a doubt the most valuable Toilet Soaps for their healthful and

softening properties; the beautiful whiteness imparted to the skin by their use can only be accounted for by the combination and purity of their ingredients. Groux's Cleansing Soap is proved to be the best Hard Soap in the world for all household purposes; it preserves and makes linen white. 14 lb for 6s 6d, delivered free in London; and the suburbs or to any railway station in England at 5s 6d per cwt.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU.
A Memento of this happy period of the year is ready for d

livery by Messrs AMUEL ALCOCK and CO, China and Earthenware Manufacturers, Hill Pottery, Burslem, Staffordshire, after design by Alfred Crowquill, who has, in this effort to associate some the characteristic emblems of the present season, succeeded in producing one of the most useful and artistic souvenirs ever manufactured in porcelain. As a GIFT to a LADY the Memento is peculiarly

CHRISTMAS PRESENT from FUTVOYE'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases from 14s 6d., with
Ladies' handbags, £2 2s to £10. Men's boxes from 14s 6d.

Solid silver top bottles, 2s 3s to 2s 1s; Worn boxes from 1s 6d to 2s 1s; Deaks, 4s 6d to £25, and a large variety of other cabinet and leather goods. Papier Maché, consisting of Tables, Tea-poya, Screens, Card tables, Folios, &c., of the best workmanship; Solid Gold Chains for weight in sovereigns, commencing 18s to £20; Silver Pencils—case from 1s; Gold Toothpick and Pencil from 2s 6d; Solid Gold Rings

from 4s 6d to £2. Jet ornaments in endless variety. Card-case
Fruit-knives, Tablets of every description—a large assortment
China, Glass, Porian, Agate, &c. The New Racing Game, the
most interesting amusement yet produced; also Bagatelle, 7 ivols, and
Backgammon boards.—FUTVOLE, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beal-
street, Manufacturers' Kingsland.

CHRISTMAS.—The present season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of friendship and affection—the interchange of gifts. No more appropriate present can be made this period of friendly and social reunions than a package of ROW

LANDS' MACASSAR OIL, ROWLANDS' KALYDO, and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, which, from their improv-
ing and beautifying effects on the hair, complexion, and teeth, are calcu-
lated to preserve a grateful recollection of the donor. Beware of spu-
rious imitations. The only genuine bears the name of "Rowlands"
preceding that of the article on the wrapper or label, with their signa-

MECHI'S PREPARATIONS for CHRIST
MAS and NEW YEARS PRESENTS.—Gentle that it

Season is approaching when Love and Friendship give their Angles
 tes: imonials, Mechi has taken care to provide an abundance
 objects for tasteful selection. None need deny themselves the luxury
 of giving, for the most inexpensive, as well as the most costly articles
 are to be found at his repository of utilities and elegances, 4, 1 Leaden
 hall-street, near the India House. England has always been

nowned for its busy Christmas liberality, while "Le Jour de l'An" our lively neighbours the French is equally consecrated to the gift of affection. Mechi invites a visit from the natives of all countries to his emporium, where they may be sure of putting their kind intentions into an acceptable shape. A new feature has been added to his elegant Show Rooms by the removal from the Grand

Exhibition of the unique Glass Cases which excited so much admiration. Within them are displayed to the greatest advantage a superb stock of ladies and gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Trays, Work Tables, Chess Tables, Tea Caddies, Card Cases, & Those who desire to make really useful presents, will find in :
The Great Exhibition Building, Glasgow.

general department the best Table Cutlery, Scissors, Razors, &c. Knives, Writing Desks, Ivory and other Hair Brushes and Combs and a variety of goods adapted to every exigency; also Bagatelle Tables, affording a charming amusement on a wintery or wet day.

4, LEADENHALL-STREET.

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